

Civil Air Patrol

Congressional Gold Medal

Grass Roots Initiative



*Celebrating the past
while embracing the future*

February 13, 2012
(Revised)
Congressional Gold Medal Committee

Message from the National Commander

grass roots (grās rōts, -rōts)

Noun 1. grass roots - the essential foundation or source; "the problem was attacked at the grass roots" *The Free Dictionary*

The grass roots foundation that currently supports the Civil Air Patrol spirit of volunteerism was established by the selfless dedication of CAP members who bolstered the U.S. war effort during World War II.

Despite the passing of time, CAP's foundation remains strong, and intact. As our missions in support of America, the United States Air Force and our local communities change, CAP adapts and modernizes to remain a valuable asset to our customers.

The 60,000 adult CAP WWII veterans deserve something to recognize America's appreciation for their heroic efforts to defend our borders and help train members of the Army Air Corps.



Maj Gen Chuck Carr

CAP, along with the help of our friends in the Senate and Congress, developed a campaign to have CAP WWII vets remembered with a Congressional Gold Medal.

You have received numerous requests to persuade your Federal legislators to cosponsor the Senate and House bills that would authorize the creation of a Congressional Gold Medal to honor WWII vets. A two-thirds majority is required to cosponsor the bills before they can leave their committees and go the floor for a vote.

We are getting very close to reaching the required number of cosponsors in the Senate. This CGM Grass Roots Initiative package outlines a plan for CAP members to contact their Senators, or staff members, in their district offices. CAP is prevented from mounting an organized lobbying operation, so we must rely on our members to engage in a grass roots effort to make contact with their Senate district offices. This effort is in addition to planned meetings with Senators during our annual Legislative Day scheduled for March 1, 2012.

There is a sense of urgency to get this bill passed. Our numbers of surviving WWII vets is dwindling. Please make every effort to implement this plan in your wings. The CGM committee will keep me apprised of our progress on a regular basis.

Finally, any contact you make with a legislator, aide, at any level of government can, and will, reap benefits when your wing or squadron is looking for a conference speaker, award presenter, academy recommendation for a cadet, etc.

Keep up the great work on behalf of the Congressional Gold Medal Initiative.

Grass Roots Focus on Acquiring Senate Cosponsors

CAP's lobbying efforts to gain Congressional cosponsors for bills authorizing the presentation of Congressional Gold Medals (CGM) to CAP World War II veterans, has reached a bottleneck. A two-thirds majority of the Senate and House is needed to sign on as cosponsors.

To date, only 21 additional Senators are needed to reach the goal of 67 cosponsors. From this point forward, the CGM Committee is asking all CAP Wings to concentrate on contacting Senators, or key staff members, at their district offices within the state.

When the goal of 67 Senate cosponsors is achieved, the Senate bill (S.418) can begin the process toward a floor vote. When the bill is approved by the Senate, it will move to the House for their vote. The House bill (H.R.719) is identical to the Senate bill, so there should be no debate, or reconciliation.

The suspense date for completing these personal contacts is **March 30, 2012**. Plans for Washington DC visits on Legislative Day (March 1, 2012), with Senators and House Representatives, should proceed as usual. The CGM initiative will be one of several talking points on the Legislative Day agenda.

Wings are expected to conduct district office visits concentrating on the CGM Initiative even if meetings occur during Legislative Day. District meetings will yield future benefits when a wing, or squadron, requests a Senator's presence at a conference or award ceremony.



Col Charles Compton, 94
June 2011 Award Ceremony
Recognizing his WW II CAP
Service

Senate District Office Contact Strategy

District Office Meeting Steps



- Wing commanders will be responsible to ensure that this strategy is implemented. It is suggested that they appoint their PAO and GRA to work together to accomplish the goals of contacting key staff members, or aides, at the appropriate district office.
 - The commander may elect to appoint a special project officer instead. The name(s) of the wing project officer(s) should be forwarded to the CGM Committee at jasking@cap.gov.
- Using an Internet resource (link provided below) all of the district offices for the non-sponsoring Senators will be identified. Often, the primary office is in the largest city, or state capital. On occasion, it might be in the Senator's home town.
- The wing CGM project officer will phone the district offices in order to set up an appointment with the Senator, or key staff member(s) at the appropriate district office.
- The wing CGM project officer will assign personnel from a local squadron to conduct the actual presentation. Ideally, this team will consist of two cadet and two senior members. The personnel selected to contact the offices should be carefully selected considering:
 - Their level of experience and knowledge of the CAP program
 - Excellent oral and writing communications skills
 - Neatly groomed, meeting all grooming standards if the CAP blue uniform is worn
 - One person will be selected as the official spokesperson who will make the official presentation.
 - Be sure to include cadets

- The team leader will prepare an after action report that the CGM project officer will up-channel to the Wing/CC/PAO/GRA and CGM Committee.
- The CGM project officer will immediately send a thank you letter (preferable), or email to the staff members who were in the meeting.
- If the meeting does not achieve the desired results, the CGM project officer will receive some additional ideas from the CGM committee for a follow up contact.

Key Staff Titles

If an appointment cannot be arranged with a Senator, do not hesitate to meet with a staff member, or legislative aide. Senators rely heavily on input from their aides. Take advantage of every opportunity to meet with a Senate staffer or aide.

The Senator's staff members are usually assigned areas of responsibility that are patterned after major Senate committees. Titles vary between Senate offices, but staffers with the following areas of concentration are important to our cause:

- Veterans Affairs
- Defense
- Armed Services
- Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs¹
- State Director
- Chief of Staff
- Senior Legislative Aide

Useful Links

- The Library of Congress' *Thomas* website has the most up-to-date listings of 112th Congress Senate members. Find the Senator for your home state and open his/her website. Usually, under the "contact" section all of the district office addresses and phone numbers are listed: http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm
- Congress Link – useful tips on communicating, and meeting, with Congressional members: <http://www.congresslink.org/index.htm>

Attachments

1. Talking points
 - a. please reproduce locally and study prior to meeting
2. Congressional Gold Medal Fact Sheet (Leave behind document)
 - a. please reproduce locally and take 3-4 copies to the meeting
3. After action report

¹ The Senate CGM bill, S.418, must clear this committee before being brought forth to the floor for debate and a vote.

- a. Please reproduce locally and file a report after every phone, email, or face-to-face contact with a Senator, or staff member.
4. Communicating effectively with Congress
5. Text of Senate Bill S. 418 – helpful reference if detailed questions are asked.
6. List of Senate sponsors and non-sponsors (go to Senator’s website by entering:
[www.\[Senatorlastname\].senate.gov](http://www.[Senatorlastname].senate.gov) The website will contain the addresses and phone numbers of district offices under the “contacts” section.
7. 2012 Senate session schedule (subject to change) – will help to determine when the Senator might be in a district office.



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Congressional Meeting Talking Points

It is not important to read or communicate all of these points during the meeting. These talking points should supplement your message and provide additional information should the member of congress or his/her staff desire it.

Background

During World War II Civil Air Patrol drew over 60,000 members who volunteered to support the war effort in the continental United States.

- Primary purpose was to utilize privately owned aircraft to:
 - Fly Atlantic coastal patrol spotting and ultimately attacking German U-Boats that were sinking convoy ships leaving American harbors
 - Tow targets for Army aerial and ground gunnery practice
 - Provide key personnel and document transportation flights
 - Conduct patrols over US forest areas spotting fires that could possibly have resulted from enemy sabotage efforts
 - Carry out aerial, and ground, search and rescue missions for downed military aircraft
- Train cadets who would eventually enter the Army Air Corps
- Supplement military radio communications networks utilizing member-owned radio equipment
- WW II CAP volunteers were promised veterans benefits that never materialized

CGM Initiative

- Provide well deserved recognition for the selfless CAP volunteers who risked, and lost, their lives in support of the war effort
- The number of living CAP WW II veterans is dwindling rapidly
 - Goal is to present surviving members with a replica of the gold medal
 - Families of CAP WW II veterans would qualify for a replica coin as well
- The actual gold medal, when displayed, will serve as a reminder to future generations of how a volunteer force can impact a nation
- Bring to light CAP's continued support to America via its current missions as an Auxiliary of the United States Air Force
 - Aerospace Education
 - Cadet Program
 - Emergency Services

Action

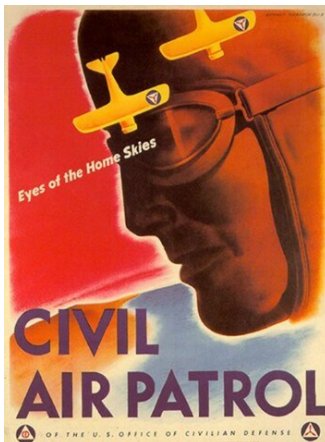
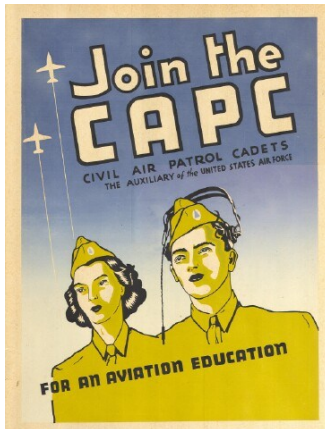
- We need the Senator, or House Representative, to cosponsor the bill in order to get it on the floor for a vote



Civil Air Patrol

Congressional Gold Medal Initiative

Congressional Gold Medal Fact Sheet



*CAP is seeking Congressional sponsors for S. 418 and H.R. 719
“A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal
to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol”*

CAP's World War II Operations

- CAP formed as a force multiplier utilizing private aircraft to search the eastern seaboard for German U-Boats
- By March 1942, 52 U.S. oil tankers were torpedoed and sunk
- CAP volunteers flew 24 million miles in search of the enemy, amassed more than 750,000 hours of flight time and lost 54 members and 150 aircraft
- CAP members armed their privately owned aircraft with bombs and depth charges and were credited with 173 submarine sightings, attacking 56 and sinking two
- Over 325 survivors of submarine attacks were spotted by CAP crews
- Flew over 20,500 missions including: live ammunition target towing; search and rescue; courier/cargo service; southern border patrols resulting in 7,000 sightings of unusual activity including the capture of a vehicle containing enemy agents attempting to infiltrate the U.S., and forest fire patrols
- CAP trained cadet airmen who would eventually join the Army Air Corps
- During the war CAP membership reached 60,000 volunteers
- CAP WW II members were promised veterans benefits that never materialized

Since the WW II, CAP has become a valuable nonprofit, public service organization chartered by Congress.

It is the auxiliary of the United States Air Force, charged with providing essential emergency, operational and public services to the military, federal government, states and local communities across the nation.

Contact:

Colonel Joseph S. King, CAP

jking@cap.gov

Semper Vigilans – Always Vigilant



Civil Air Patrol

Congressional Gold Medal Initiative

After Action Report

U.S. Senate Meetings

Instructions

1. After either phoning for a meeting appointment, or conducting a face-to-face meeting please fill out this form as completely as possible. Please complete a report for every contact.
2. Send the report via email, fax, or snail mail to:
Col Joseph S. King, CAP
Congressional Gold Medal Committee
1427 Valley Lake Dr Apt 862
Schaumburg IL 60195-3638
(847) 899-3257 Cellular • (815) 346-5331 Fax
jking@cap.gov

Other Distribution:
Wing/CC/PAO/GRA
Region/CC/PAO/GRA

After Action Report

Contact date: _____

- ☐ Telephone contact
☐ Email contact
☐ Face-to-face meeting

Person(s) Contacted:

Name: _____ Title: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Name: _____ Title: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Name: _____ Title: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Name: _____ Title: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Meeting date/time/Location: _____

☐ Follow up thank you letter/email sent

Write a brief narrative report of contact – include objections, suggestions, overall results and follow up status
(use separate sheet if needed)



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How to Communicate Effectively with Congress

This selection from AdVanced Consulting's Advocacy Classroom provides expert tips for reaching your Congress member. Learn what a congressional office can and cannot (or should not) do for you, what staff members do, and how best to deal with them.

Is My Congressional Office the Best Place to Start?

Before deciding to call, write, or visit your member of Congress to share your views on policy issues you care about, consider whether the member of Congress can actually help you with your problem.

What a Congressional Office Can Do for You

These are the main activities that a congressional office can undertake on your behalf:

- Send a letter to a federal agency about a concern you may have with a particular agency action, or in general reference to a grant application you have made.
- Send a letter to an influential member of Congress, such as a Committee chair or a member of the leadership, about a particular issue you may care about.
- Facilitate a meeting between you and federal agency officials to discuss an agency action you may have concerns about.
- Help answer your questions and solve your problems with individual government programs, such as Social Security and Medicaid.
- Help you find government reports and request copies of reports from various government research organizations, such as the Congressional Research Service (CRS).
- Introduce legislation to change an existing federal law or create a new one.
- Cosponsor existing legislation (introduced by someone else) to change a law. (Note, though that House members cannot cosponsor Senate legislation, and vice versa.)
- Vote for or against legislation being considered by the committee he or she serves on.
- Vote for or against legislation being considered on the House or Senate floor.

What a Congressional Office Cannot or Should Not Do for You

Your member of Congress is elected to represent your interests and to provide his or her constituents with assistance in dealing with other branches of the federal government. However, federal/state jurisdictional issues, ethics rules, work-load limitations, and plain old common sense limits the actions your congressional office can take on your behalf.

Your congressional office cannot guarantee a government contract, grant, or other government action that favors your business. This is illegal and unethical. Members of Congress generally shy away from any implication that they are using their influence to extract money from a federal agency for a constituent.

Example

Some constituents were moving their carry-out restaurant to a new location. They were concerned because the new location, unlike the old location, did not have the advantage of having a Post Office next door. Seems that the Post Office generates a lot of foot traffic. So they asked their congressional office to arrange to move the Post Office so that it would be near their new location. For a congressional office to act on this request would be highly unethical as well as impractical. Clearly, this is an "extreme" example. But congressional offices frequently receive requests for specific favorable government actions.

Your congressional office cannot provide legal or tax advice. Your congressional office cannot help you specific legal or tax questions, such as whether you can claim certain deductions, or the detailed legal implications of real estate transactions. These questions should be referred to a lawyer, an accountant, or the IRS.

Your congressional office cannot do your homework. Your congressional office cannot draft your term paper for you, or send you detailed government reports on a moment's notice.

Example

On one occasion, I received a call from a constituent who wanted all the background information we might have from a variety of sources on a very controversial forestry issue having to do with building roads, although she wasn't quite sure what it was about, or when a vote on it might have occurred. And she wanted the information that day via fax for her class that evening. Our office simply could not help her because she had not given us enough notice. These types of request are made about once a week.

Your member of congress cannot cosponsor state legislation. Often, people will write asking their representative or senator to cosponsor or introduce legislation that is being considered at the State level. Members of Congress do not cosponsor, debate, vote on, or formally consider state legislation.

Your congressional office cannot unilaterally change a federal regulation. Members of Congress do not write the regulations that determine how new and existing federal programs will be implemented. That is the job of the federal agencies.

Your congressional office cannot provide detailed assistance on federal grants and loans. Strict ethics laws prohibit congressional offices from unduly influencing the grant-making process. The office can write a letter in support of a particular grant, but, under the ethics guidelines, is prohibited from doing the grant-seeker's work for them in terms of identifying and applying for grants.

Note on the House vs. Senate: Bill numbers that start with an "H" (for example, H.R. 1234; H.J. Res. 123, or H.Con.Res 123) are bills that were introduced in the House. Bill numbers that start with an "S" (for example, S.B. 1234 or S. Res. 1235) are bills that were introduced in the Senate. Members of the House do not cosponsor bills that are considered in the Senate and vice versa. Be sure that if you're looking for support for "H.R. 1234", for example, you are talking to your House representative.

Representatives and Their Staff

Staff: Who's Who in a Congressional Office

In addition to knowing about the Members, it's important to know something about the staff in an elected official's office.

District/State vs. Washington, DC, Staff

Members of Congress have at least two offices, one in Washington, DC, and one or more in their district or state. House members usually have one or two district offices, depending upon the geographical area they serve. Senate offices generally have two to five offices within the state, some of which may be staffed by only one person. Each office has a number of staff people with various responsibilities. The average House member has a total of 14 staff people (in DC and the district). In the Senate, the amount of funding available for staff positions varies depending on the population of the state. Senators from less populated states have an average of 31 staffers, while Senators from more-populated states have an average of 44. Communicating effectively with your representatives can hinge on reaching the right staff person.

Representatives and senators can structure their offices however they see fit. There are no formal rules about staff roles or titles. See the resources section for a breakdown of the traditional roles and titles of key staff members you are likely to find in most district/state and DC congressional offices.

The district/state office is a good first point of contact for most constituents. House members generally have from six to eight people located in the district. Senators usually have 10 to 15 staffers located in the state.

■ **Caseworkers** -- If you are looking for help on a problem concerning federal agencies (such as getting your social security check) ask for the caseworker who handles that issue (the social security caseworker, for example). District or state caseworkers are masters at maneuvering through the maze of the federal bureaucracy. Their expertise ranges from immigration to social security to veteran's benefits, and they spend most of their time solving the problems constituents encounter with the Federal Government. For example, a district/state caseworker can help you secure your veteran's benefits, or resolve immigration issues.

■ **District/State Scheduler** -- If you want to meet with the representative or senator in the district or state, or if you want to invite him/her to an event, ask for the district or state scheduler. This is the person who schedules the member's time when he or she is in the district or state. (Note that some offices handle all scheduling out of one office, usually the DC office, so you may be referred to the DC scheduler). Senate offices may have more than one person per office dealing with scheduling duties.

■ **Field Representative** -- If you want to meet with a district staff person to discuss a particular local issue, or if you want to invite someone from the district staff to a local event or meeting, ask for the field representative who handles your issue. Field representatives can also talk with you about federal issues that directly affect the district (disaster relief for your flooded neighborhood, for example) or actions of a federal agency on something that affects a local group of people or a community (as opposed to individual problems).

■ **District/State Office Director** -- This staffer oversees the operations of the district or state staff and is often the point person in the district office for highly sensitive local political issues. Constituents should ask for this person if they feel that their concerns are not being met by others in the office.

Washington, DC, Staff

Washington, DC, staff are less focused on casework and specific local issues and more focused on legislation. They are ready and willing to answer constituent's questions about specific legislative proposals. In general, if you want to express your opinion or learn the member's opinion on a particular federal issue that is broad in scope, call or write the Washington, DC office. You can also contact the district office, but in many cases your correspondence will be forwarded to Washington.

■ **Staff Assistant** -- Most House offices have one staff assistant. Most Senate offices have at least two. They handle the front desk duties, which include answering phones, greeting visitors, sorting mail, and coordinating tours. In many offices, these individuals will handle a few policy issues as well. If you are going to be traveling to Washington and want tickets to tour a government building, be sure to ask for the staff assistant/tours coordinator (in a few offices, these are different people), who can let you know what's available. Be sure to plan ahead for such requests, since tickets for some of the more popular tours are claimed months in advance, and each congressional office receives a limited supply. Buildings where tours are available include the Capitol, the White House, FBI headquarters, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Kennedy Center, and the Supreme Court. (In most cases, you can still tour these buildings without passes from your congressional office ahead of time, but you may have to wait in long lines.) You can also receive passes to view House and Senate floor debates.

■ **DC Scheduler/Executive Assistant** -- If you are going to be in Washington, DC and want to meet your representative or senator, contact the DC scheduler (who is sometimes called the Executive Assistant). Information on effective meetings is outlined in following chapters -- but here's the first rule. Do not be surprised or insulted if your representative or senator does not have time for a meeting. Schedulers receive dozens of meeting requests a day. Most House members are scheduled with back-to-back meetings and votes from about 8am to 9 or 10pm every weekday, and also have four to five hours of meetings both weekend days. There simply is not enough time in the day for a member of Congress to meet with everyone who requests a meeting. That said, if you live in the district or state that the representative or senator represents, and want to discuss a substantive policy issues, you always should be able to meet with someone on the staff. In fact, as noted below, meeting with the staff may, in many ways, be even more effective.

■ **Legislative Assistant (LA)** -- If you want to talk, either in person or on the phone, about a particular policy issue, ask for the legislative assistant who handles that issue. Legislative assistants handle the bulk of the policy work in a congressional office. A House office usually will have two to four LAs and a Senate office will have from three to as many as 12 (depending upon the state's population).

■ **Legislative Director (LD)** -- In some cases, the person who handles your issue may also be the legislative director who, in addition to handling policy issues, also oversees the legislative staff. There is usually just one legislative director in each congressional office.

■ **Legislative Correspondent (LC)** -- You may also be referred to a legislative correspondent who, in addition to drafting letters in response to constituents' comments and questions, also generally handles a few legislative issues. Most House offices have one or two LC's. Senators have three to five, depending on their state's population.

■ **Press Secretary/Spokesperson/Communications Director** -- If you want to include something about the representative or senator's views in a newsletter, or have questions related to the press operations of the office, ask for the press secretary. This individual is responsible for fielding all calls from the media and is often the spokesperson for the office. House offices usually have one designated press person. Senate offices have two to five.

■ **Chief of Staff (CoS)/Administrative Assistant (AA)** -- The chief of staff or AA oversees the entire operation. The chief of staff may sometimes handle a few policy issues, but generally his or her time is spent managing the office.

Tips on Working with Congressional Staff

■ **Talk to the Right Person** -- Many people are under the mistaken impression that they should always try to communicate with the most senior staff person (the LD or the AA) in a congressional office. While having a positive relationship with senior staff can be helpful, it is best to communicate with the person in the office who handles the issues you care about, no matter what their position in the office.

■ **Remember, Your Issue Is One of Many** -- Congressional staff handle a bewildering array of issues. They simply cannot know about everything related to any of their issue areas. This is especially true for issues that are not directly related to the member's committee or legislative agenda. The purpose of any meeting with congressional staff and/or the member should be to share with them your views on issues you care about. If they aren't familiar with the issue, take that as a perfect opportunity to bring them up to speed!

■ **Staff Contact Has Advantages Over Member Contact** -- In many ways, working with congressional staff, rather than directly with the member, is to your advantage. Staff can take a little more time to delve in to a particular issue and gain a greater understanding of why what you're proposing is such a great idea. With a little work on your part, they can become advocates for your cause within the congressional office.

■ **Institutional Memory in a Congressional Office Can Be Short** -- It is rare to find the same staffer working on a particular issue in a member's office for longer than two years or so. When there is staff turnover, you will need to impart the history of your relationship with the office and your background in the policy issue. Be prepared to do so quickly and to supply supporting materials.

■ **Expect (and Appreciate) Youth** -- Most congressional staffers are young, 25 or younger. The person you're meeting with may not look as if he or she is old enough to vote! Don't let that throw you. In most cases, staffers are bright and capable individuals who can be trusted to respond appropriately to your requests and deliver your message to your representative or senator.

Source: The Dirksen Congressional Center

http://www.congresslink.org/print_expert_communicating.htm#null



Civil Air Patrol

Congressional Gold Medal Initiative

112th CONGRESS

1st Session

S. 418

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 28, 2011

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. INOUE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. BEGICH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled*

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) The volunteer members of the Civil Air Patrol (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'CAP') during World War II, civilian men and women ranging in age from 18 to 81, provided extraordinary public and combat services during a critical time of need for the Nation.
- (2) During the war, CAP members used their own aircraft to perform a myriad of essential tasks for the military and the Nation within the United States, including attacks on enemy submarines off the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States.
- (3) This extraordinary service set the stage for the post-war CAP to become a valuable nonprofit, public service organization chartered by Congress and the Auxiliary of the United States Air Force that provides essential emergency, operational, and public services to communities, States, the Federal Government, and the military.
- (4) The CAP was established, initially as a part of the Office of Civil Defense, by air-minded citizens one week before the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 1, 1941, 'out of the desire of civil airmen of the country to be mobilized with their equipment in the common defense' of the Nation.
- (5) Within days of the start of the war, the German Navy started a massive submarine offensive, known as Operation Drumbeat, off the east coast of the United States against oil tankers and other critical shipping that threatened the overall war effort.
- (6) Neither the Navy nor the Army had enough aircraft, ships, or other resources to adequately patrol and protect the shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States, and many ships were torpedoed within sight of civilians on shore, including 52 tankers sunk between January and March 1942.
- (7) At that time General George Marshall remarked that '[t]he losses by submarines off our Atlantic seaboard and in the Caribbean now threaten our entire war effort'.

- (8) From the beginning CAP leaders urged the military to use its services to patrol coastal waters but met with great resistance because of the nonmilitary training and status of CAP pilots.
- (9) Finally, in response to the ever-increasing submarine attacks, the Tanker Committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council urged the Navy Department and the War Department to consider the use of the CAP to help patrol the sea lanes off the coasts of the United States.
- (10) While the Navy initially rejected this suggestion, the Army decided it had merit, and the Civil Air Patrol Coastal Patrol began in March 1942.
- (11) Oil companies and other organizations provided funds to help pay for some CAP operations, including vitally needed shore radios that were used to monitor patrol missions.
- (12) By late March 1942, the Navy also began to use the services of the CAP.
- (13) Starting with three bases located in Delaware, Florida, and New Jersey, CAP aircrews immediately started to spot enemy submarines as well as lifeboats, bodies, and wreckage.
- (14) Within 15 minutes of the first Coast Patrol flight, the pilot had sighted a torpedoed tanker and was coordinating rescue operations.
- (15) Eventually 21 bases, ranging from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Brownsville, Texas, were set up for the CAP to patrol the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts of the United States, with 40,000 volunteers participating.
- (16) The CAP used a wide range of civilian-owned aircraft, mainly light-weight, single engine aircraft--manufactured by Cessna, Beech, Waco, Fairchild, Stinson, Piper, Taylorcraft, and Sikorsky, among others--as well as some twin engine aircraft such as the Grumman Widgeon.
- (17) These aircraft were painted in their civilian prewar colors (red, yellow, blue, etc.) and carried special markings (a blue circle with a white triangle) to identify them as CAP aircraft.
- (18) Patrols were conducted up to 100 miles off shore, generally with 2 aircraft flying together, in aircraft often equipped with only a compass for navigation and a single radio for communication.
- (19) Due to the critical nature of the situation, CAP operations were conducted in bad weather as well as good, often when the military was unable to fly, and in all seasons (including the winter) when ditching an aircraft in cold water would likely mean certain death to the aircrew.
- (20) Personal emergency equipment was often lacking, particularly during early patrols where inner tubes and kapok duck hunter vests were carried as flotation devices since ocean worthy wet suits, life vests, and life rafts were unavailable.
- (21) The initial purpose of the CAP was to spot submarines, report their position to the military, and force them to dive below the surface, which limited their operating speed and maneuverability and reduced their ability to detect and attack shipping.
- (22) It soon became apparent that there were opportunities for CAP pilots to attack submarines, such as when a Florida CAP aircrew came across a surfaced submarine that quickly stranded itself on a sand bar. However, the aircrew could not get any assistance from armed military aircraft before the submarine freed itself.
- (23) Finally, after a number of these instances, a decision was made by the military to arm CAP aircraft with 50 and 100 pound bombs, and to arm some larger twin engine aircraft with 325 pound depth charges.
- (24) The arming of CAP aircraft dramatically changed the mission for these civilian aircrews and resulted in more than 57 attacks on enemy submarines.
- (25) While CAP volunteers received \$8 a day flight reimbursement, their patrols were accomplished at a great economic cost to many of the members of the CAP who--
- (A) used their own aircraft and other equipment in defense of the Nation;
 - (B) paid for much of their own aircraft maintenance and hangar use; and
 - (C) often lived in primitive conditions along the coast, including old barns and chicken coops converted for sleeping.
- (26) More importantly, the CAP Coastal Patrol service came at the high cost of 26 fatalities, 7 serious injuries, and 90 aircraft lost.
- (27) At the conclusion of the 18-month Coastal Patrol, the heroic CAP aircrews would be credited with the following:
- (A) 2 submarines destroyed or damaged.
 - (B) 57 submarines attacked.
 - (C) 82 bombs dropped against submarines.
 - (D) 173 radio reports of submarine positions (with a number of credited assists for kills made by military units).

- (E) 17 floating mines reported.
 - (F) 36 dead bodies reported.
 - (G) 91 vessels in distress reported.
 - (H) 363 survivors in distress reported.
 - (I) 836 irregularities noted.
 - (J) 1,036 special investigations at sea or along the coast.
 - (K) 5,684 convoy missions for the Navy.
 - (L) 86,685 missions flown.
 - (M) 244,600 total flight hours logged.
 - (N) More than 24,000,000 miles flown.
- (28) At least one high-level German Navy Officer credited the CAP with being the primary reason that submarine attacks were withdrawn from the Atlantic coast of the United States in 1943, when he said that "[i]t was because of those damned little red and yellow planes!".
- (29) The CAP was dismissed from coastal missions with little thanks in August 1943 when the Navy took over the mission completely and ordered the CAP to stand down.
- (30) While the Coastal Patrol was ongoing, the CAP was also establishing itself as a vital wartime service to the military, States, and communities nationwide by performing a wide range of missions including--
- (A) border patrol;
 - (B) forest fire patrol;
 - (C) courier flights for mail, repair and replacement parts, and urgent deliveries;
 - (D) emergency transportation of personnel;
 - (E) target towing (with live ammunition being fired at the targets and seven lives being lost) and searchlight tracking training missions;
 - (F) missing aircraft and personnel searches;
 - (G) rescue of aircraft crash survivors;
 - (H) radar training flights;
 - (I) aerial inspections of camouflaged military and civilian facilities;
 - (J) aerial inspections of city and town blackout conditions;
 - (K) mock bombing attacks on cities and facilities to test air defenses;
 - (L) aerial searches for scrap metal materials;
 - (M) support of war bond drives;
 - (N) airport guard duties;
 - (O) support for State and local emergencies such as natural disasters;
 - (P) recruiting for the Army Air Force; and
 - (Q) a cadet youth program which provided aviation and military training.
- (31) The CAP flew more than 500,000 hours on these additional missions, including--
- (A) 20,500 missions involving target towing (with live ammunition) and gun/searchlight tracking which resulted in 7 deaths, 5 serious injuries, and the loss of 25 aircraft;
 - (B) a courier service involving 3 major Air Force Commands over a 2-year period carrying more than 3,500,000 pounds of vital cargo and 543 passengers;
 - (C) southern border operations flying more than 30,000 hours, with 7,000 reports of unusual sightings including a vehicle (that was apprehended) with 2 enemy agents attempting to enter the country;
 - (D) a week in February 1945 during which CAP units found seven missing Army and Navy pilots; and
 - (E) a State in which the CAP flew 790 hours on forest fire patrol missions and reported 576 fires to authorities during a single year.
- (32) On April 29, 1943, the CAP was transferred to the Army Air Forces, thus beginning its long association with the United States Air Force.
- (33) Hundreds of CAP-trained women joined military women's units including the Women's Air Force Service Pilots (WASP) program.
- (34) Many members of the Women's Air Force Service Pilots program joined or rejoined the CAP during the post-war period because it provided women opportunities to fly and continue to serve the Nation that were severely lacking elsewhere.
- (35) Due to the exceptional emphasis on safety, unit discipline, and pilot discipline, and the organization of the CAP, by the end of the war only 64 members of the CAP had died in service and only 150 aircraft had been lost (including its Coastal Patrol losses from early in the war).

- (36) There were more than 60,000 adult civilian members of the CAP in wide range of positions, and CAP aircrews flew a total of approximately 750,000 hours during the war, most of which were in their personal aircraft and often at real risk to their lives.
- (37) After the war, at a CAP dinner for Congress, a quorum of both Houses attended with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President thanking the CAP for its service.
- (38) While air medals were issued for those participating in the Coastal Patrol, little other recognition was forthcoming for those efforts or for the other services the CAP volunteers provided during the war.
- (39) Despite efforts to end the organization at the end of the war, the CAP had proved its capabilities and strengthened its ties with the Air Force and Congress.
- (40) In 1946, Congress chartered the CAP as a nonprofit, public service organization and in 1948 as the Auxiliary of the United States Air Force.
- (41) Today the CAP conducts many of the same missions it performed during World War II, including a vital role in homeland security.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) Award-

(1) **AUTHORIZED-** The President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol collectively, in recognition of the military service and exemplary record of the Civil Air Patrol during World War II.

(2) **DESIGN AND STRIKING-** For the purposes of the award referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(3) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION-

(A) **IN GENERAL-** Following the award of the gold medal referred to in paragraph (1) in honor of the World War II members of the Civil Air Patrol, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(B) **SENSE OF CONGRESS-** It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under this paragraph available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations associated with the Civil Air Patrol.

(b) **Duplicate Medals-** Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under this Act, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dyes, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(c) **National Medals-** Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) **Authorization of Appropriations-** There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, an amount not to exceed \$30,000 to pay for the cost of the medal authorized under section 2.

(b) **Proceeds of Sale-** Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 2(b) shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.



Civil Air Patrol

Congressional Gold Medal Initiative

U.S. Senate Sponsors & Non-sponsors

updated: February 10, 2012

01	SEN	BEGICH	MARK	02/28/11	D	AK	PCR
02	SEN	MURKOWSKI	LISA	07/07/11	R	AK	PCR
	Sen	Sessions	Jeff		R	AL	SER
	Sen	Shelby	Richard C.		R	AL	SER
03	SEN	BOOZMAN	JOHN	02/07/12	R	AR	SWR
04	SEN	PRYOR	MARK L.	07/18/11	R	AR	SWR
	Sen	Kyl	John		R	AZ	SWR
	Sen	McCain	John		R	AZ	SWR
05	SEN	BOXER	BARBARA	03/16/11	D	CA	PCR
	Sen	Feinstein	Dianne		D	CA	PCR
06	SEN	BENNET	MICHAEL F.	04/04/11	D	CO	RMR
07	SEN	UDALL	MARK	06/29/11	D	CO	RMR
08	SEN	BLUMENTHAL	RICHARD	12/05/11	D	CT	NER
09	SEN	LIEBERMAN	JOSEPH I.	07/27/11	I	CT	NER
10	SEN	CARPER	THOMAS	08/02/11	D	DE	MER
	Sen	Coons	Christopher A.		D	DE	MER
	Sen	Nelson	Bill		D	FL	SER
	Sen	Rubio	Marco		R	FL	SER
	Sen	Chambliss	Saxby		R	GA	SER
	Sen	Isakson	Johnny		R	GA	SER
11	SEN	AKAKA	DANIEL K.	05/04/11	D	HI	PCR
12	SEN	INOUE	DANIEL K.	02/28/11	D	HI	PCR
	Sen	Grassley	Chuck		R	IA	NCR
Spon	SEN	HARKIN	TOM	02/28/11	D	IA	NCR
13	SEN	CRAPO	MIKE	02/28/11	R	ID	RMR
14	SEN	RISCH	JAMES E.	06/21/11	R	ID	RMR
15	SEN	DURBIN	RICHARD	05/10/11	D	IL	GLR
16	SEN	KIRK	MARK STEVEN	06/27/11	R	IL	GLR
	Sen	Coats	Daniel		R	IN	GLR
	Sen	Lugar	Richard G.		R	IN	GLR
17	SEN	MORAN	JERRY	08/02/11	R	KS	NCR
18	SEN	ROBERTS	PAT	06/06/11	R	KS	NCR
	Sen	McConnell	Mitch		R	KY	GLR
	Sen	Paul	Rand		R	KY	GLR
19	SEN	LANDRIEU	MARY L.	06/23/11	D	LA	SWR

Red = non-sponsor

	Sen	Vitter	David		R	LA	SWR
	Sen	Brown	Scott P.		R	MA	NER
	Sen	Kerry	John F.		D	MA	NER
20	SEN	CARDIN	BENJAMIN L.	06/30/11	D	MD	MER
21	SEN	MIKULSKI	BARBARA A.	01/23/12	D	MD	MER
22	SEN	COLLINS	SUSAN M.	06/20/11	R	ME	MER
23	SEN	SNOWE	OLYMPIA	02/28/11	R	ME	NER
24	SEN	LEVIN	CARL	06/06/11	D	MI	GLR
25	SEN	STABENOW	DEBBIE	06/13/11	R	MI	GLR
26	SEN	FRANKEN	AL	03/30/11	D	MN	NCR
27	SEN	KLOBUCHAR	AMY	03/28/11	D	MN	NCR
28	SEN	BLUNT	ROY	06/08/11	R	MO	NCR
	Sen	McCaskill	Claire		D	MO	NCR
29	SEN	COCHRAN	THAD	06/16/11	R	MS	SER
30	SEN	WICKER	ROGER F.	06/20/11	R	MS	SER
31	SEN	BAUCUS	MAX	05/04/11	D	MT	RMR
32	SEN	TESTER	JON	05/04/11	D	MT	RMR
33	SEN	BURR	RICHARD	07/12/11	R	NC	MER
	Sen	Hagan	Kay R.		D	NC	MER
	Sen	Conrad	Kent		D	ND	NCR
	Sen	Hoeven	John		R	ND	NCR
34	SEN	JOHANNIS	MIKE	06/07/11	R	NE	NCR
	Sen	Nelson	Ben		D	NE	NCR
35	SEN	AYOTTE	KELLY	10/31/11	R	NH	NER
	Sen	Shaheen	Jeanne		D	NH	NER
36	SEN	LAUTENBERG	FRANK R.	03/10/11	D	NJ	NER
37	SEN	MENENDEZ	ROBERT	09/06/11	D	NJ	NER
38	SEN	BINGAMAN	JEFF	04/12/11	D	NM	SWR
	Sen	Udall	Tom		D	NM	SWR
39	SEN	ENSIGN*	JOHN	03/17/11	R	NV	PCR
40	SEN	HELLER	DEAN	10/31/11	R	NV	PCR
	Sen	Reid	Harry		D	NV	PCR
41	SEN	GILLIBRAND	KIRSTEN E.	04/12/11	R	NY	NER
	Sen	Schumer	Charles E.		D	NY	NER
	Sen	Brown	Sherrod		D	OH	GLR
	Sen	Portman	Rob		R	OH	GLR
42	SEN	COBURN	TOM	09/06/11	R	OK	SWR
	Sen	Inhofe	James M.		R	OK	SWR
43	SEN	MERKLEY	JEFF	03/14/11	D	OR	PCR
44	SEN	WYDEN	RON	02/28/11	D	OR	PCR
	Sen	Casey	Robert P., Jr		D	PA	NER
	Sen	Toomey	Patrick J.		R	PA	NER
	Sen	Reed	Jack		D	RI	NER
	Sen	Whitehouse	Sheldon		D	RI	NER
	Sen	DeMint	Jim		R	SC	MER

	Sen	Graham	Lindsey		R	SC	MER
45	SEN	JOHNSON	TIM	03/01/11	D	SD	NCR
	Sen	Thune	John		R	SD	NCR
	Sen	Alexander	Lamar		R	TN	SER
	Sen	Corker	Bob		R	TN	SER
46	SEN	CORNYN	JOHN	07/14/11	R	TX	SWR
	Sen	Hutchison	Kay Balley		R	TX	SWR
	Sen	Hatch	Orrin G.		R	UT	RMR
	Sen	Lee	Mike		R	UT	RMR
	Sen	Warner	Mark R.		D	VA	MER
	Sen	Webb	Jim		D	VA	MER
	Sen	Leahy	Patrick J.		D	VT	NER
	Sen	Sanders	Bernard		I	VT	NER
	Sen	Cantwell	Maria		D	WA	PCR
	Sen	Murray	Patty		D	WA	PCR
	Sen	Johnson	Ron		R	WI	GLR
	Sen	Kohl	Herb		D	WI	GLR
	Sen	Manchin	Joe, III		D	WV	MER
	Sen	Rockefeller	John D., IV		D	WV	MER
	Sen	Barrasso	John		R	WY	RMR
47	SEN	ENZI	MICHAEL B.	10/04/11	R	WY	RMR

Senate Cosponsors

Required	67
Signed On	47
Remaining	20



Civil Air Patrol

Congressional Gold Medal Initiative

Tentative 2012 Legislative Schedule 112th Congress, 2nd Session

The *tentative* schedule for 2012 has been announced. The list below identifies expected non-legislative periods (days that the Senate *will not* be in session and the Senators will most likely be available in their districts).

Date	Action	Note
Jan 23	Convene	Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday- Jan 16
Feb 20-Feb 24	State Work Period	Presidents' Day- Feb 20
Apr 2- Apr 13	State Work Period	
Apr 30-May 4	State Work Period	
May 28-Jun 1	State Work Period	Memorial Day- May 28
Jul 2-Jul 6	State Work Period	Independence Day- Jul 4
Aug 6-Sep 7	State Work Period	Labor Day- Sep 3
Oct 8	Federal Holiday	Columbus Day
Nov 12	Federal Holiday	Veterans' Day (observed)
TBD	Target Adjournment Date	

Updated on Nov 1, 2011

Source: http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/one_item_and_teasers/2012_schedule.htm

Check site for most recent update.